



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

versus heredity. Its general method is very simple. Some of the good traits of the aboriginal Indians and their successors are pointed out; then follows a discussion of the Indian half-breeds with many references to individuals and to their achievements. The result is not, perhaps, as imposing as the author believes, but it shows that many persons with Indian blood have done excellent work and have been good citizens while a few have distinguished themselves.

In spite of this, the book is one of the strongest indictments of the Indian ever written. It repeatedly emphasizes the fact that the individual achievements of the race have been the work, not of pure Indians, but of French *métis* or mixed bloods. This is in accord with the laws of eugenics, provided it be true that the average Indian is mentally less alert than the average white man. Crosses of the Indians with the English, as the author points out, have usually resulted in poor, shiftless offspring; crosses with the Scotch and Irish have been somewhat better, while those with the French have produced many able people. The explanation is not the incompatibility of the Indians and the English, as the author assumes, but simply a result of social conditions. Marriage with the Indians was regarded with high disfavor by the English, and such unions as came about were usually between Englishmen of low character and Indian women of a lower grade. Among the Scotch and Irish, marriages with the Indians were not so much frowned upon while by the French they were regarded with favor. Consequently many Frenchmen with the best sort of inheritance married daughters of Indian chiefs. Naturally the descendants of high-grade ancestors on both sides have proved competent and useful, while the descendants of low-grade Englishmen and low-grade Indian women have proved incompetent.

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON

#### ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA: INTERPROVINCIAL BOUNDARY REPORT

**Report of the Commission Appointed to Delimit the Boundary Between the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia: Part I, from 1913 to 1916.** 2 vols.: text and atlas. Text: xi and 191 and [5] pp.; diags., ills., index. 10 x 7 inches. Atlas: 27 maps. 18 x 15½ inches. Office of the Surveyor General, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1917.

This report of the Interprovincial Boundary Commission describes the method of survey and especially the technique of photographic survey employed, the monumentation of the boundary, and the present condition of roads and trails within the scope of the accompanying maps. There is now needed an integration of the cartographic data with data already available from similar work by the Canadian forest service and the geological survey.

Future explorers and students will find the Commission's comments on trails particularly useful. It appears that "any trail, the existence of which has at any time been authenticated by surveyors, packers, prospectors, or other travelers and which has once been marked on the maps of a district, is reproduced on each succeeding issue of such map without further knowledge of the present-day condition of such trail." The present state of the trail is of course a more important matter than the mere location of it. Fallen timber and later growth may have completely blocked a given trail since it was opened. The matter is a special feature here because the coming of the railways and the resulting diversion of freight routes has led to the opening of new roads and trails and the abandonment of many of the old ones.

The report is illustrated by many clear and useful photographs; and it is accompanied by an atlas of twenty-seven maps—twenty-six detailed maps, sixteen on a scale of 1:62,500, eight on a scale of 1:25,000, two on a scale of 1:35,000, and a general assembly sheet on a scale of 1:792,000. All of the maps represent a very high grade of technical skill in drafting and printing.